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ABSTRACT

This report described the findings of a collection evaluation that sought to identify the minimum holdings that would be required to adequately support a viable undergraduate religion major, to assess the religion collection from an interdisciplinary viewpoint, and to determine what materials could be weeded out. The report is divided into six parts: (1) the uses and limitations of collection evaluation, (2) the study of religion at Ole Miss, (3) the religion collection, (4) evaluation of book holdings--bibliographies applied and findings, (5) evaluation of periodicals--bibliographies applied and findings, and (6) the religion collection: present and future. Appended are the table of findings that resulted from using Books for College Libraries as a checklist, the table of findings that resulted from using Berkowitz's Social Scientific Studies of Religion: A Bibliography as the standard, and the periodical findings table that names those periodicals held by the University of Mississippi and included in at least one of these sources: Roger's Humanities: A Selective Guide to Information Studies, Farber's Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library, and Religion Index I: Periodicals. (JD)

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# EVALUATION OF THE RELIGION COLLECTION

JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

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# I. USES AND LIMITATIONS OF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

## A. The Art of Collection Development

Collection evaluation is a process that comapres an unknown entity, such as a library's holdings in a subject area, to a known entity, such as an ideal or imaginary "collection." The usual purpose of this comparison is to determine the strong and weak points in the holdings of the subject area being compared, so that the strengths might be maintained and the weaknesses fortified through appropriate book selection. Yet the vicissitudes of this process are such that collection evaluation is a good deal less than an exact science. The fundamental problems of quantitative vs. qualitative measures, and of the unavoidable presence of a large subjective element in any evaluation of this nature, clearly dictate that collection evaluation best be regarded as an art, rather than as a science. Still, a systematic approach to collection evaluation has received considerable attention from librarians and a variety of techniques for evaluating collections have been developed, techniques which have sought to minimize the otherwise large subjective dimension inherent in the evaluation of the contents of books by individuals.

Four general types of collection evaluation have evolved: impressionistic, checklist, statistical, and usage.[1] The impressionistic method can include direct examination of bookshelves by an expert, as well as surveys of users' opinions. In either case, reliability of the results is almost entirely dependent upon the veracity and reliability of the impressions being polled,

a prospect generally considered too tentative to be relied upon exclusively. The checklist is probably the most broadly used method because it largely reduces the evaluator's responses to yes or no -- either the book is owned, or it is not. Numerous bibliographies have been developed at least in part for the purpose of checklist evaluation, but several limitations in this method remain: checklists can be arbitrary, frequently ill-suited to local needs; checklists alone do not allow for replacement by another title, or in some cases, by several titles (sometimes it is better to have several very good titles rather than a single excellent title); and checklists do not identify inappropriate or obsolete titles in the collection. Many attempts, some successful given their purposes, have been made to derive statistical techniques for collection evaluation, quantifying such things as the number and distribution of volumes in subject areas vis-à-vis the entire collection, and the entire collection vis-à-vis other collections or standards; expenditures for acquisitions; rates of acquisition, and the like. While formulae including these and other calculations can in certain cases be quite useful, they provide no assurance that well-regarded books on a given subject are in the collection. Finally, the usage method relies upon circulation records to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the collection, the assumption being that strong areas are used more heavily than weak areas. The limitations here are obvious, however, for although circulation records can be of significant value in evaluation, and although the advent of computerized circulation systems makes these records more accessible, the underlying premise that frequent use is a positive expression of quality is not sound.

Although the impressionistic method might be too subjective, the checklist deceptive in its presumed complete objectivity, the statistical method too quantitative, and the usage method limited in its usefulness (not to

mention inappropriate for many circulation systems), a hybrid combination of some or all of these methods can be used effectively to draw upon the strengths while reducing the weaknesses of these various methods. No collection evaluation is completely objective, but the process can be refined to the point where it will provide reliable evidence for the needs at hand.

## B. Evaluation of the Religion Collection

The primary objective of this evaluation is to ascertain the quality of the religion collection from two viewpoints. The first concerns minimum holdings required to support adequately a viable undergraduate major, that is, the core of basic works within the total religion collection which is considered vital to a religion collection regardless of intradisciplinary research interests and instructional orientations. This perspective might be termed the "solid minimum," and is concerned exclusively with titles in the BL-BX classification range. The second concerns an assessment from a viewpoint well beyond the limits of the collection in order to better gauge at a distance the peaks and valleys of the entire collection as it relates to religion. This perspective is an interdisciplinary one, and potentially draws upon all areas of the collection. This primary objective from the "solid minimum" viewpoint has been pursued by checking relevant portions of Books for College Libraries for books, and Farber's Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library and Rogers's The Humanities: A Selective Guide to Information Sources for periodicals, against the main card catalog and the periodicals printout.[2] The primary objective from the advanced interdisciplinary viewpoint has been pursued by checking Berkowitz's Social Scientific Studies of Religion: A Bibliography for books, and the list of periodicals indexed by Religion Index I:

Periodicals for periodicals, also against the card catalog and printout.[3] The result has been the determination of strong, adequate, and weak areas of the book collection and periodical holdings so as to facilitate efficient utilization of resources in the future development of the collection.

The secondary objective of this evaluation is to generate a list of candidates for possible relocation in stacks to be made available in Farley Hall. This new stack area will be accessible to users, but might house books which would otherwise be permanently withdrawn from the collection, as well as little-used runs of periodicals. This weeding project is being or will soon be participated in by all disciplines, and is necessitated by the unavailability of space in our current facility. However, at the current rate of acquisition of books and periodicals, even the space made available through this expansion might be filled in as few as three or four years. Therefore, some titles from the religion collection have been selected as if they were to be disposed of immediately, even though potential for circulation will remain and a final screening will take place at such time as disposal is warranted. The cirteria by which these titles were selected include unneeded duplicates, superseded editions, imprint, author, and title, but all vis-à-vis other holdings in the classification and the nature of the classification itself. Not selected, regardless of the foregoing, were biographies, manuals or handbooks, contemporary essays, and documents of historical or other research value. Selections were identified through an item-by-item survey of the shelflist. The mechanics of this process, and a record of its results, are presented in relevant sections below.

Any collection evaluation employing checklists is only as good as the "known" entity -- the standard by which the collection is judged -- and the validity of the evaluation procedures. In the evaluation which follows,

various of the methods reviewed above have been employed in order to minimize the disadvantages while maximizing the benefits of the individual collection evaluation techniques. The checklist is the heart of the evaluation, for this method is most dependable when used with reliable bibliographies, as is the case here. Furthermore, these bibliographies were checked completely rather than selectively, thereby increasing the reliability of their results. The disadvantages of the checklist method have been compensated for by a direct examination of the shelflist, a procedure which on occasion overruled a strict numberical result when alternate titles in the classification were taken into consideration. Candidates for weeding were also selected while working through the shelflist in this manner. Finally, the numerical results of the checklists are considered more seriously for Books for College Libraries, Farber, and Rogers than for Berkowitz and Religion Index I: Periodicals; the first group is representative of the "solid minimum" which we should find in our library under any circumstances, while the latter is intended to be beyond our demands and resources for reasons noted above.

## II. THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS AT OLE MISS

The study of religions is an integral part of the Department of Philosophy and Religions. The department consists of four faculty members, one of whom is concerned exclusively with the instruction of religions courses. Seventeen courses in religions are listed in the current undergraduate catalog, and three-four of these courses are offered each semester. Religions courses generated a total of 279 credit hours in the academic year 1978-79 (excluding summer sessions):[4]

| | No. of Enrollments | | | Classes by Levels | | | | Student Credit Hours | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UG | GRAD | TOTAL | LOWER | UPPER | GRAD | TOTAL | LOWER | UPPER | GRAD | TOTAL |
| Fall 1978 | 43 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 120 | 9 | 0 | 129 |
| Spring 1979 | 49 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 42 | 105 | 3 | 150 |
| Total Year | 92 | 1 | 93 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 162 | 114 | 3 | 279 |

Religion Credit Hours as Percentage of Total University Undergraduate Credit Hour Generation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fall 1978 | .10% |
| Spring 1979 | .13% |
| Academic Year, 1978-79 | .11% |

Religions is an undergraduate degree program only, requiring 24 hours of instruction in religions courses. As of the 1978-79 academic year, three students are formally declared as majors.[5] While course offerings cover a broad range of topics, the foci of attention are introductions and surveys, Christian and biblical studies, and recent religious movements. In sum, religions is an active undergraduate program which offers only an occasional graduate course.

## III. THE RELIGION COLLECTION

The religion collection, as defined by the BL-BX classification range, contains 6,367 book and 97 periodical titles. With a total of 260,744 book and approximately 4,000 periodical titles in the library (including branches but excluding the law library), the religion collection represents 2.44% of the book and approximately 2.43% of the periodical titles in the library. For purposes of comparison, Books for College Libraries includes 4.23% of its titles in the BL-BX range.

| Classification | Books for College Libraries | Ole Miss (Books Only)[6] |
|---|---|---|
| BL Religions. Mythology. Rationalism. | 424 | 1,051 |
| BM Judaism. | 101 | 189 |
| BP Islam. Bahaism. Theosophy, etc. | 70 | 133 |
| BQ Buddhism. | 4 | 17 |
| BR Christianity (General). | 311 | 983 |
| BS Bible and Exegesis. | 188 | 717 |
| BT Doctrinal Theology. Apologetics. | 155 | 561 |
| BV Practical Theology. | 95 | 808 |
| BX Denominations and Sects. | 286 | 1,908 |
| Total | 1,634 | 6,367 |

Total Book Titles in BCL "Collection": 38,651

Total Book Titles in Ole Miss Library: 260,744[6]

Although the selective nature of Books for College Libraries does not warrant a close comparison of figures, it does appear that there is no disproportionate distribution of titles within the BL-BX range of our holdings, or of the BL-BX range within the context of the entire collection.

The circulation of religion titles also seems to be decidedly regular. Circulation statistics are somewhat complicated by the grouping of BH-BX as a unit,[7] but it is clear nonetheless that religion accounts for a proportion of the library's total book circulation comparable to the proportion of religion titles in the total library book collection.

| 1978 Month | BH-BX | Total Library | | 1979 Month | BH-BX | Total Library |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 147 | 6,733 | | Jan | 184 | 7,759 |
| Feb | 260 | 11,884 | | Feb | 310 | 12,561 |
| Mar | 282 | 13,091 | | Mar | 255 | 12,685 |
| Apr | 270 | 10,930 | | Apr | 293 | 10,730 |
| May | 141 | 4,400 | | May | 59 | 4,380 |
| Jne | 235 | 7,903 | | Jne | 159 | 7,643 |
| Jly | 135 | 7,141 | | Jly | 179 | 7,623 |
| Aug | 118 | 4,835 | | Aug | 95 | 3,971 |
| Sep | 260 | 9,407 | | Sep | 133 | 7,914 |
| Oct | 245 | 11,400 | | Oct | 199 | 9,436 |
| Nov | 365 | 11,679 | | Nov | 240 | 9,575 |
| Dec | 190 | 5,417 | | Dec | (not available) | |
| | 2,648 | 104,820 | Totals | | 2,106 | 94,277 |

BH-BX Circulation as Percentage of Total Library Circulation:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1978 | 2.53% |
| 1979 | 2.23% |
| 1978-79 (11 mos.) | 2.39%[8] |

Even allowing for the inclusion of BH-BJ titles in these figures (9.17% of the titles in BH-BX), it remains apparent that circulation of religion titles reflects the size of the religion collection in relation to the library book collection as a whole.

Moreover, the principal user group is students, as is indicated by a breakdown of the BH-BX circulation data by users, each unit representing a title:

| 1979 Month | By Students | By Faculty | By Staff | By Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 121 | 42 | 16 | 5 | 184 |
| Feb | 241 | 39 | 12 | 18 | 310 |
| Mar | 223 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 255 |
| Total | 585 | 98 | 36 | 30 | 749 |

Total Titles Circulated by User Groups
as Percentage of Total Titles Circulated (1979):

| | |
|---|---|
| Students: | 78.10 |
| Faculty: | 13.08 |
| Staff: | 4.81 |
| Others: | 4.01 |
| Total: | 100.00[9] |

Thus, students account for over three quarters of the titles circulated in this sample period.

In sum, religion holdings in the library are in a loosely-defined 'normal' range given the size of the Ole Miss book collection; the circulation rate of religion book titles is appropriate to the size of the religion collection in relation to the entire book collection; and students are by far the major users of religion titles.

## IV. EVALUATION OF BOOK HOLDINGS

### A. Bibliographies Applied

As outlined above, evaluation of the book collection in religion has been pursued along two paths. The first, as an assessment of titles comprising a "solid minimum," is of a prescriptive nature in that the titles contained in Books for College Libraries are prescribed as a core collection for an undergraduate program in religion. The second, as a broad interdisciplinary view of religion holdings, is intended more as a descriptive determination of the limits of the collection, though certainly a large prescriptive element must be recognized, as well.

The first edition of Books for College Libraries was published in 1967. From its inception, Books for College Libraries has maintained a close relation with Choice, a major reviewing service of academic books that is widely used as an acquisition tool because of its comprehensive coverage of the American book trade. Both Choice and Books for College Libraries are the works of subject specialist librarians, non-librarian academicians, and representatives of various professional associations. The second edition of Books for College Libraries[10] was published in 1975 with a closing date for titles of 1972. Because of the close affiliation between Choice and Books for College Libraries, the latter is conveniently updated by the former's annual list of outstanding titles within each academic discipline. These Choice lists for 1972/73-1978/79 are included in this evaluation.

Books for College Libraries contains 38,651 titles that are "the bare minimum of titles needed to support an average college instructional program of good quality."[11] Comprised principally of books, including some annual reviews and books in series, Books for College Libraries does not include periodicals, classroom texts,[12] and for the most part government documents. Contributors to the religion section include Robert Dvorak, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary; Newell S. Booth, Jr., Miami University (Ohio); Henry Warner Bowden, Rutgers University; Joseph C. Dana, Blackburn College; Eric Dean, Wabash College; John R. Griffin, Southern Colorado State College; Frederick Kirschenmann, Curry College; Fr. Ludvik Nemec, Rosemont College; Leon J. Putnam, Heidelberg College; Samuel Sandmel, Hebrew Union College; Clyde Curry Smith, University of Wisconsin; Jacob Neusner (Judaism only), Brown University; Miroslav Krek (Islam only), Brandeis University.[13]

Morris I. Berkowitz's Social Scientific Studies of Religion: A Bibliography[14] is a "working-survey bibliography of more than six thousand available, published, verified English language items,"[15] including 2,349 books which were checked against our collection. Book entries are limited to no earlier than 1945 (unless later reprinted) and no later than 1966.[16] Citations are derived from such indexes and bibliographies as Psychological Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, and Index Medicus; the UNESCO international bibliographies for social and cultural anthropology, sociology, political science, and economics; and various other one-time and continuing bibliographies. Berkowitz is recommended by Choice[17] as both an acquisition and a reading guide, and is listed in Books for College Libraries.

Entries in Books for College Libraries were sought first in the shelflist, since the entries include Library of Congress call numbers and our Cataloging Department adheres closely to LC-assigned call numbers. Items not found

in this manner were double-checked at the main card catalog. All (book) entries in Berkowitz were searched in the main card catalog; the lack of full bibliographical data in some cases required additional searching under secondary entries, such as title or joint author.

## B. Findings

The complete record of the results of checking Books for College Libraries's BL-BX classification range against our card catalog is contained in appendix A.[18] Since a more focused interpretation of these findings will be undertaken in section VI of this evaluation, it is appropriate at this time to limit observations to a straightforward explication of the raw data. Following is a breakdown of the results by large classification areas:

| Classification | 1. Number BCL Titles | 2. No. BCL Titles at Ole Miss | % 2. of 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BL Religions. Mythology. Rationalism. | 424 | 211 | 49.8 |
| BM Judaism. | 101 | 29 | 28.7 |
| BP Islam. Bahaism. Theosophy, etc. | 70 | 20 | 28.6 |
| BQ Buddhism. | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |
| BR Christianity (General). | 311 | 143 | 46.0 |
| BS Bible and Exegesis. | 188 | 68 | 36.2 |
| BT Doctrinal Theology. Apologetics. | 155 | 57 | 36.8 |
| BV Practical Theology. | 95 | 39 | 41.0 |
| BX Denominations and Sects. | 286 | 125 | 43.7 |
| Z (7751-7855) Bibliographies. | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |

Key terms employed in Appendix A and in the text below are "adequate," "middling," "weak," and "strong." Because Books for College Libraries is a minimum prescription, ownership of all titles in a given section can reasonably be expected. Therefore, possessing all or nearly all titles in a classification

is simply adequate; not owning nearly all titles while lacking good alternative titles (in the judgment of the evaluator) indicates a weakness -- hence, "adequate" and "weak." In instances where some titles are not owned and substitutes are available but are not unquestionably strong, or when some aspect of the classification is clearly adequate while another obviously weak, the term "middling" is used to indicate a judgment call. Finally, the term "strong" denotes strength well beyond the bibliography's recommendations.

1. Books for College Libraries

BL The standout in this classification is classical religion and mythology (700-820), and is supported by general and comparative mythology (300-325). These strengths, though, must be weighed against limited holdings in Germanic (830-875), Celtic (900-910), and other (930-980) mythologies. General works (1-31) and psychology of religion (53) are also worth noting as adequate. Less encouraging, however, are substantial deficiencies throughout the classifications devoted to non-Western religions, e.g., 1100-1710, 1750-2370, and 2400-2630, despite two solid spots at 1000-1060 (Asian religions - general) and 1900-1940 (Taoism).

BM-BP Given the results of these classifications, the generalized deficiency perceived for non-Western religions in BL can be extended to Judaism (BM) and Islam (BP). The lone instance where the BCL standard is met or exceeded in these classifications is the Dead Sea Scrolls (BM 487-488). Otherwise, our holdings include less than a third of what is considered adequate for a undergraduate program in religions. Particularly glaring is the lack of textual sources in BM 495-532 and BP 100-137.

BR In this range, exceptional strength lies in 1-53 and 120-126, both of which are general categories and therefore of added value to a collection and curriculum of limited size. Noteworthy weaknesses can be seen in other

general areas such as texts in 60-67 (but qualified by comments in appendix A) and 75-85, and biographies in 1690-1725. The bulk of BR (138-1500) is devoted to church history, and here the results are mixed. Reformation (300-309, 358-420) is generally solid, though weak on biography (315-350). United States (513-569) is also quite good, with particularly bright spots to be found in 513-517 (general), 530-560 (special regions, in this case the South), and 563 (by race or ethnic groups). Less than adequate, however, are holdings in church history aside from Reformation and U.S. classifications. Church history considered generally (139-157), to A.D. 600 (160-240), medieval (250-280), modern (450-481), Latin America (600-730), Europe (840-1050, except England, France, and Russia), Asia (1060-1355), and Africa (1360-1470) all fare poorly.

BS Classifications devoted to the Bible as a whole met with good results, while areas concerning aspects or books of the Old and New Testaments encountered mixed results. Holdings for texts and versions of the Bible (1-400), and general works on the Bible (410-680), are adequate. Holdings for the Old Testament are adequate only in 1401-1490 (Psalms and Proverbs), middling in 1691-1830 (apocrypha), and deficient elsewhere (general works, 1110-1199; the historical books, 1201-1375; and the prophets, 1501-1675). New Testament holdings fare better with general works (1901-2213), but are otherwise adequate only in Revelation and the New Testament apocrypha (2820-2970).

BT-BV The findings for doctrinal theology (BT) and practical theology (BV) are also mixed, but with the latter significantly stronger. Doctrinal theology is generally weak, being adequate only in philosophical theology (40-55), death of God (83.5-83.7), invisible world (960-985), and heresies (1313-1480). Although four classifications are adjudged middling, an overall weakness in BT is created by significant deficiencies in 65-83 (doctrinal,

dogmatic, systematic theology), 98-180 (God), 750-810 (salvation), 819-950 (eschatology), and 990-1255 (creeds). Practical theology, on the other hand, has very strong holdings in practical religion (4485-4597) and works of meditation and devotion (4800-4911), and these areas are buttressed with adequate holdings in religious education (1460-1612), revivals (3750-3799), and pastoral theology (4000-4470). Still, inadequacies remain in BV in two important classifications: worship (5-525) and ecclesiastical theology (590-1650, except religious education (1460-1612) noted above).

BX The strongest large classification area within the religion collection is BX (denominations). There are some weaknesses at the beginning of the classification and sporadically throughout Roman Catholicism, but Protestantism is for the most part exceptionally strong. Most impressive within Protestantism (4800-9999) are holdings on the Anglican communion (5003-6093), Baptists (6201-6495), Christian Science (6901-6996), Congregationalism (7101-7260), Friends (7601-7795), Methodists (8201-8495), Mormons (8601-8695), New Jerusalem Church (8701-8749), and Presbyterians (8901-9225). Several other denominations are adequate, as well, with some others middling and only Lutherans (8001-8080) deficient. General works on Protestantism (4800-4819) are inadequate and require some attention. Holdings on Roman Catholicism (801-4795) are not as impressive as those on Protestantism, but Catholicism has strong areas in biography (collective, 4650-4698; other, 4705). General works on the Catholic Church are weak, such as councils (820-837), reference tools and documents (841-875), and collections (880-891), but history of the church (938-1745) is adequate with the exception of general historical works (945-1396.3). Aside from Catholicism and Protestantism, the classifications of church unity (1-9) and Eastern churches (100-750) are both weak.

2. Choice "Outstanding" Lists

In April of each year, Choice selects from its reviews the best titles in each discipline and compiles these titles in its "Outstanding Academic Books" list. Since these titles serve as the nucleus for revisions of successive editions of Books for College Libraries, it is imperative that the library acquire these books not only as good titles in their own right, but also with an eye toward future evaluations of the religion collection using Books for College Libraries as a standard. Following, then, is an update of Books for College Libraries, which has a publication date limitation of not later than 1972, utilizing the Choice "outstanding" lists:

| | No. Choice Titles | No. at Ole Miss |
|---|---|---|
| 1972-1973 | 13 | 4 |
| 1973-1974 | 33 | 12 |
| 1974-1975 | 24 | 6 |
| 1975-1976 | 18 | 4 |
| 1976-1977 | 19 | 19 |
| 1977-1978 | 24 | 14 |
| 1978-1979 | 24 | 3 |
| Total | 155 | 62 |

It appears that the complete 1976-1977 list was acquired either by chance or by design, but most likely the latter. In either case, the practice was not continued and the 1978-1979 list produced the worst results to date.

3. Berkowitz

The results of checking book entries in the Berkowitz bibliography against our card catalog are contained in appendix B.[19] A total of 2,349 titles were checked, of which 709 (30.2%) were found in this library.

| | 1. Titles in Category | 2. Titles Found | % 2. of 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Definitions of religion | 142 | 45 | 31.7 |
| 2. Descriptions of religion | 414 | 112 | 27.1 |
| 3. History and development of religion | 318 | 129 | 40.6 |
| 4. Religion as related to other social institutions | 555 | 147 | 26.5 |
| 5. Religion and social issues | 311 | 70 | 22.5 |
| 6. Religion and social change | 141 | 45 | 31.9 |
| 7. Impact of religious belief on behavior | 215 | 61 | 28.4 |
| 8. Religion textbooks, analytic articles, and readers | 180 | 80 | 44.4 |
| 9. Bibliographies of religion, and encyclopedias and dictionaries | 73 | 20 | 27.4 |
| Total | 2,349 | 709 | 30.2 |

Because the Berkowitz bibliography is employed here primarily as a descriptive rather than a prescriptive bibliography, and because book titles are limited to 1945-1966 imprints (unless a reprint of an earlier publication), it would not be sound procedure to attach significance to the percentages listed above other than in a relative manner. Thus, one cannot expect all or nearly all titles to be here, as was the case with Books for College Libraries, nor can one establish a percentage above which a portion of the collection could be deemed "adequate" or "strong" in an absolute sense. However, the data generated from checking this bibliography can be used to detect relative trends in holdings concening religion from an interdisciplinary perspective, as well as to confirm or to raise questions concerning patterns seen in the Books for College Libraries results.

Clearly the strongest areas of the collection vis-à-vis the Berkowitz bibliography are the textbooks and readers (8.) and history and development of religion (3.) sections. These relative strengths are heartening because, given the size and nature of the religions curriculum, these areas ought to be among the strongest. Section 3., however, reflects the imbalance in favor of

Protestant Christianity at cost of non-Protestant and non-Christian religions seen with Books for College Libraries. Section 8. shows good balance throughout.

Less than heartening is the evidence for weaknesses in the bibliogrphies (9.) and descriptions of religions (2.) sections, also of special importance to a religions program and collection of limited size. Again, section 2. is strongest in Protestant Christianity, though this time the pattern must be qualified by comparable results in "other religions." Regarding section 9., the results are somewhat disappointing. Bibliographies are valuable in all collections as a tool for accessing information that can be gotten through interlibrary loan if not owned by the library, thus providing a partial remedy for holdings limitations.

Other areas of the Berkowitz bibliography findings must be evaluated individually by members of the Department of Philosophy and Religions, the philosophy and religions bibliographer, and others interested in religion as an interdisciplinary subject. Research and instructional interests vary from person to person; hence, the significance of these findings likewise varies. Overall, the bibliography results demonstrate that the religion collection is not of graduate caliber; that such areas as textbooks and readers, and the history and development of religion (excepting the non-Protestant imbalance), are at least adequate to the demands of the religions curriculum as it now stands; and that attention in the near future ought to be focused on the description and bibliography areas of the collection.

## V. EVALUATION OF PERIODICAL HOLDINGS

### A. Bibliographies Applied

Three bibliographies of periodical titles are employed to evaluate our periodical holdings relevant to the study of religion: the periodicals section of A. Robert Rogers, "Principal Information Sources in Religion and Mythology," The Humanities: A Selective Guide to Information Sources;[20] Evan Farber, "Religion," Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library;[21] and the list of periodicals indexed by Religion Index One: Periodicals. The Rogers and Farber works are highly-respected throughout the library profession and are frequently used for such prescriptive purposes as acquisitions and evaluations. The Farber bibliography is conveniently updated with the author's column, "Periodicals for College Libraries," which appears in each issue of Choice and which can work for our purposes in a manner similar to Choice's "outstanding" lists and Books for College Libraries. While Farber and Rogers are prescriptive and thereby parallel to Books for College Libraries in this evaluation, the Religion Index list serves as a mechanism whereby titles not appearing on the selective lists of Rogers and Farber can be judged, and as a working bibliography for the future selection of periodical titles. Religion Index is generally recognized as the leading index of religion literature.

### B. Findings

On the whole, periodicals fared better than books in this evaluation. Of the 97 periodicals in our library classified in BL-BX and the 19 classified

elsewhere but still of primary interest for the study of religion, 48 are current subscriptions appearing on one or more of the bibliographies checked, 21 are partial holdings (with no current subscriptions) appearing on at least one bibliography, and 47 do not appear on any of the bibliographies. Looking at the bibliographies individually, the Rogers and Farber lists indicate reasonably good periodical holdings in religion:

| | No. Titles | Current Subscriptions (%) | Partial Holdings Only (%) | No Holdings (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rogers | 33 | 21 (64%) | 4 (12%) | 8 (24%) |
| Farber | 23 | 19 (83%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (17%) |
| RI 1 | 212 | 42 (20%) | 19 (9%) | 151 (71%) |

Appendix C lists periodical titles appearing (part 1), and periodicals not appearing (part 2), on these lists. Two other lists of titles, which will be discussed in section VI. of this evaluation, should also be noted here.

Rogers Titles Not Subscribed to or Partially Held by Ole Miss

Canadian Journal of Theology
Ecumenical Review
Interpretation: A Journal of Bible and Theology
Journal of Pastoral Care
Journal of Semitic Studies
Sociological Analysis: A Journal of the Sociology of Religion
Spectrum
Thomist

Farber Titles Not Subscribed to or Partially Held by Ole Miss

Ecumenical Review (also on preceding list)
Islamic Studies
Motive
Religion in Communist Dominated Areas

Finally, three titles relevant to religions have appeared in Farber's Choice column since its inception in 1974: Parabola: Myth and the Quest for Meaning, Journal of Religious Ethics, and Religious Studies Review. The library

subscribes to none of these; they do not appear on the Rogers bibliography, but Journal of Religious Ethics and Religious Studies Review are included in the Religion Index list.

## VI. THE RELIGION COLLECTION: PRESENT AND FUTURE

### A. The Present

One might argue that a collection serving an undergraduate program of seven courses, 93 enrollments, and 279 credit hours in a given year should not be expected to contain all the titles in the relevant portion of Books for College Libraries, that a program of such limited size requires considerably less than the number of titles prescribed by Books for College Libraries. To maintain such a position, however, disregards completely the concept of "solid minimum" which Books for College Libraries represents. The size of a program should not affect the qualitative standards by which its collection is evaluated; smaller programs, to be of good quality, have the same qualitative requirements as larger programs. Ninety-three students in religions have need of an equally solid collection as do 200 students in another discipline. Furthermore, students and faculty directly involved in the religions curriculum are by no means the exclusive users of the religion collection. Thus, both departmental and library personnel -- in this case, especially the latter -- must maintain a view of the collection considerably broader than the demands made on the collection by a lone academic department.

This evaluation has isolated weaknesses in several areas of the religion book collection: non-Western religions in BL, nearly all of Judaism and Islam in BM-BP, church history other than Reformation and United States in BR, specific Old and New Testament topics in BS, and large areas in doctrinal (BT)

and some aspects of practical (BV) theology. Yet nearly all collections would reveal at least some significant deficiencies if scrutinized as closely as has been the religion collection in this evaluation, so one should not permit articulation of weak ares to overshadow the many strengths which also have been established: classical religion and mythology in BL; general works on Christianity, and Reformation and United States church history in BR; general works on the Bible in BS; several aspects of practical theology in BV; and the bulk of Protestantism in BX.

The bottom line for the religion collection, then, is that we need not institute a massive acquisitions program to bolster the total number of religion volumes in our library. On the contrary, quality is of utmost concern. The primary objective of identifying strengths and weaknesses articulated at the outset of the evaluation has, hopefully, been met. The next step is to translate these findings into an intelligent acquisitions plan which will, as well as resources permit, round out our holdings in religion, broaden what appears to have been a homogeneity of acquisition interests in the long-term past, and create a truly solid religion collection.

## B. Future

The first priority for improving the religion book collection should be to acquire titles on the Choice "outstanding" lists since 1972-1973. As noted above, this strategy insures that the best of a given publishing year is acquired, as well as makes an investment in future evaluations.

Second, the bibliographer responsible for religion collection development should generate priorities, based on the findings of the Books for College Libraries and Berkowitz bibliographies, among such critically deficient areas

as the BM and BP classifications. These priorities should entail not only the identification of specific gaps to be filled, but also specific titles to fill these gaps. Titles from Religious Books and Serials in Print, Books for College Libraries, and Berkowitz should be readied for ordering as funds are available. The possibility of working through a bookseller for crucial out-of-print titles should also be explored.

Regarding periodicals, the Rogers, Farber, and Religion Index lists have identified three important groups of periodicals: titles in our library appearing on the lists, titles in our library not appearing on any of the lists, and titles on the lists but not in our library (or only partial holdings without a current subscription). Periodicals costs have skyrocketed in recent years, and while a periodicals crunch has not yet struck the library in full force, we would do well to prepare for it just the same. Thus, the first list could serve as a list of subscriptions to be maintained at all (rational) costs. The second list -- titles in our library not appearing on any of the lists -- could be considered more expendable, especially if budgetary constraints should dictate that new subscriptions be added only as equal amounts of dollars are made available by cancelling existing subscriptions. Finally, titles on the Rogers and Farber lists but not subscribed to by us should be investigated for addition to our periodical holdings. Similar titles on the Religion Index list can serve as a long-range guide for new subscriptions decision-making.

The preceding are recommendations for filling gaps as determined by the evaluation. Equally important is maintenance of the many strong areas of the collection, particularly the BX classification. The importance of doing so is witnessed by interlibrary loan statistics for the years 1978 and 1979 to date:

| Classification | 1978-1979 to Date |
|---|---|
| BL | 3 |
| BM | 1 |
| BP | 0 |
| BQ | 0 |
| BR | 2 |
| BS | 14 |
| BT | 4 |
| BV | 3 |
| BX | 18 |

One might expect ILL requests to reflect deficiencies, and in some instances these do. But on the whole, recent ILL requests have been made to a great extent for titles in classifications identified as our stronger ones. We ought to be careful, therefore, not to concentrate our resources too heavily on the resolution of inadequacies at risk of permitting strong areas to deteriorate.

## NOTES

1. These categories are defined and discussed at length in G. Edward Evans, "Collection Evaluation," Developing Library Collections (Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1979), pp. 234-53. The classic work on collection evaluation is George S. Bonn, "Evaluation of the Collection," Library Trends 22(January 1974):265-304.

2. These bibliographies are discussed below.

3. Idem.

4. The University of Mississippi, Bureau of Institutional Research and Planning, Institute of Higher Learning 6 Report (1979). These figures do not include withdrawals. Total university credit hours for Fall 1978 were 126,424; Spring 1979, 118,165; and academic year 1978-79, 244,589.

5. Bureau of Institutional Research, Statistical Profiles of The University of Mississippi, 1978-1979, p. 32.

6. Unpublished preliminary statistics generated in preparation for Mississippi Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, Library Needs Assessment 1980 Through 1985 for University of Mississippi General Library (September 7, 1979). Total number of volumes in library is 602,203.

7. BH-BJ is the classification for aesthetics and ethics, in which we have 643 titles, as compared with 6,367 titles for BL-BX. The balance of philosophy is classified in B-BD.

8. Figures are derived from records maintained by the library's Circulation Department.

9. Idem.

10. 2d ed. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1975), 6 vols.

11. Ibid., 1:vii.

12. ". . . except those acknowledged to set the standards for their fields or those with exceptionally fine bibliographies." (Ibid., 1:viii)

13. Ibid., 1:xi-xii.

14. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Pr., 1967.

15. Ibid., p. xiii.

16. Ibid., p. xii.

17. 4:9(November 1967):965.

18. The photocopy of Books for College Libraries, 1:57-127, 256-257 used for checking our holdings in religion is available from me for, e.g., review of individual titles.

19. A photocopy of this bibliography, used for checking our holdings, is also available from me for inspection.

20. (Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1974), pp. 119-23.

21. (Westwood, MA: F. W. Faxon, 1972), pp. 398-406.

APPENDIX A

BOOKS FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES FINDINGS

| Classification | Data[1] | Evaluative Comments |
|---|---|---|
| BL 1-31 General. | 11-8-42-2 | Adequate. Three titles lacking are collections of either several or individual authors which should be acquired. |
| BL 41 Study of comparative religion. | 7-3-5-2 | Weak. Sparse and dated. |
| BL 48-50 Religion, general. | 18-9-37-8 | Weak. Many titles in classification, but this area, more than most others, requires the best rather than simply lots. |
| BL 51 Philosophy of religion. | 48-22-82-17 | Middling. Better than numbers imply; many reasonably good back-ups. Large number of titles owned reflects long-time interest in this class.; large number of candidates for weeding reflects datedness of earlier strata. |
| BL 53 Psychology of religion. | 16-11-47-15 | Adequate. Many turn-of-the-century titles now obsolete, but a solid (if limited) core remains. |
| BL 54-65 Religion: Relation to other subjects. | 21-11-55-7 | Much stronger in sociology and religion (8 of 11 titles) than other subjects and religion (3 of 8 titles). Several good, recent titles in former. |
| BL 70-98 Sacred books. Religions of the world. | 21-12-79-21 | Weak. General weakness and obsolescence in all sections of the classification area. Collections of sacred books especially dated, requires attention. |
| BL 175-235 Natural theology. | 9-3-46-11 | Uniformly weak throughout. Much dated material, but kept only for lack of more recent works. |
| BL 239-265 Religion and science. | 6-2-75-28 | Generally weak, though fairly solid on religion and evolution. |
| BL 300-325 Myth. Comparative mythology. | 14-10-70-3 | Solid, well-balanced. |
| BL 410 Religions: Interrelations. | 1-0-0-0 | |
| BL 425-619 Religious doctrines. Worship. | 11-4-56-1 | Middling. Good diversity and well-balanced, but lacks the better titles. |
| BL 624-635 Religious life and organization. Mysticism. | 7-4-19-3 | Middling. Adequate on very recent trends, but weak on other titles since WW II. |
| (BL 660-2630 History and principles of religion.) | | |
| (BL 690-980 European religions.) | | |
| BL 700-820 Classical religion and mythology. | 27-26-158-17 | Very strong. |
| BL 830-875 Germanic and Norse mythology. | 5-2-8-0 | Weak. Very little, and that dates largely from 19th century. Requires attention. |
| BL 900-910 Celtic mythology, Druids. | 2-0-5-0 | |

[1]The first number in this group is the number of BCL titles in classification(s), followed by the number of BCL titles at Ole Miss, total titles in the classification(s) at Ole Miss, and the number of weeding candidates in same.

BL 930-980 Other (mythology). 1-0-1-0
BL 1000-1060 Asian religions (general). 3-2-11-0 Adequate.
(BL 1100-1710 Asian religions, by religion.)
BL 1100-1365 Brahmanism. Hinduism. Jainism. 34-12-49-6 Middling. Not as bad as numbers lack, but obviously lacking in better titles.
(BL 1400-1495 Buddhism.)
BL 1400-1405 Buddhism (general). 1-1-3-0 Adequate.
BL 1410-1411 Sacred books. Sources. 19-9-14-0 Weak.
BL 1420-1448 History 28-13-39-0 Weak throughout.
BL 1450-1475 General works. 21-6-23-4 Obviously weak.
BL 1500-1590 Zoroastrianism. Mithraism. 3-1-10-1 Middling. Better than numbers might indicate.
(BL 1750-2370 Asian religions, by country.)
(BL 1800-1950 China.)
BL 1801-1825 China (general). 7-3-6-0 Weak. Severely limited and dated.
BL 1830-1870 Confuciansim. 6-2-5-0 Weak. Severely limited and dated.
BL 1900-1940 Taoism. 12-9-19-0 Adequate. Limited holdings, but what we have is good. Could use some more general works on Taoism.
BL 1943-1950 Other. 2-0-0-0
BL 2000-2130 India. Southeast Asia. 16-8-18-3 Weak. Sparse.
BL 2200-2222 Japan. 21-10-18-0 Short on surveys, recent studies, and source material. Weak.
BL 2370 Shamanism. 1-1-1-0
BL 2400-2490 African and Egyptian religions. 14-6-20-2 Middling. Somewhat stronger than numbers might indicate, but lacks real depth.
BL 2600-2630 Pacific religions. 3-1-3-0
BL 2700-2790 Rationalism. 9-3-40-2 Middling. Good breadth and depth, but lack some irreplaceable classics.

(BM Judaism.)
BM 1-110 Judaism (general). 6-2-24-0 Weak. Good breadth, but little depth.
BM 150-449 History. 28-9-47-0 Weak. Very light on general historical works, recent modern studies, and medieval and other than American Judaism.
BM 480-485 Pre-Talmudic Jewish literature (general). 1-1-1-0
BM 487-488 Dead Sea Scrolls. 6-5-20-0 Very strong.
BM 495-532 Sources of Judaism. Talmud. 15-1-17-0 Weak. Better than numbers indicate, but still only superficial coverage.
BM 535 Judaism and Christianity. 6-0-10-1 Weak.
BM 545-582 Principles of Judaism. 13-7-19-2 Weak all around.
BM 600-648 Dogmatic Judaism. Apologetics. 12-2-12-0 Slim fare.
BM 650-755 Practical Judaism. Biography. 14-2-39-2 Middling. Stronger than numbers indicate, but still marginal at best.

(BP Islam.)
BP 40-64 Islam (general). 9-3-13-0 Weak. Lacking in both breadth and depth.
BP 70-80 Biography. Muhammad. 10-7-18-5 Middling. Good balance, but lacks depth.
BP 86-89 Islamic civilization. 2-0-1-0
BP 100-137 Sacred books. Koran. 9-1-10-0 Weak. These numbers speak truly: We have neither a solid edition nor adequate criticism.
BP 160-165 Islam: General works. 14-5-15-1 Weak, especially so on recent general works (only three since 1950, and only one in 1970s).
BP 166 Theology. 5-0-1-0

BP 171-173 Islam and other religions. 6-1-5-0 Obviously deficient.
BP 174-190 The practice of Islam. 8-1-5-0
BP 191-223 Branches. Sects. Black Muslims. 3-1-6-0
BP 300-600 Bahaism. Other Oriental religions. 4-1-68-1 Middling to adequate. Much better than 1-of-4 might indicate. Still, lack of recent titles requires retention of several out-dated works.

(BQ Buddhism (after 1972; earlier works in BL 1400-1495).) 4-2-17-0 All 17 are recent; see earlier classification for evaluative comments.

(BR-BX Christianity.)
BR 1-53 Christianity (general). 5-5-23-1 Very strong.
BR 60-67 Early Christian literature. 17-3-63-0 Middling. Not as bad as it looks: 11 misses are translations in multi-volume Ancient Christian Writers collection, several of which are also found in our Ante-Nice Fathers and Nicene and Post Nicene Fathers collections. Still, secondary works in this area are limited and of uneven quality.
BR 65.A Augustine. 14-2 See preceding comment.
BR 65.C-BR 67 Others. 8-3 See preceding comment.
BR 75-85 Later periods. 8-2-32-4 Weak. Lacking in works by major figures, e.g., Tyndale and Wycliffe.
BR 95-96.5 Dictionaries. Encyclopedias. 7-3-13-0 Adequate. Works we lack are adequately replaced by others. Reference collection per se to be evaluated at a later date.
BR 100-114 Philosophy and psychology. 15-9-42-7 Strong on philosophy; weak (3-0) on psychology.
BR 115 Christianity and other topics. 19-11-98-9 Middling. Major topics well-represented; lack only a few of the better works in some areas.
BR 120-126 Christianity: General works. 10-8-80-16 Strong, but much dated material.
BR 127-128 Christianity and other religions. 9-4-22-1 Middling.
BR 135-137 Christian folklore. Myths. 1-0-1-1
(BR 138-1500 Church history.)
BR 139-157 Church history (general). 14-5-39-6 Weak. Much dated material that must be kept in lieu of better works.
BR 160-240 To 600 23-8-48-5 Weak overall, though somewhat better in late antiquity.
BR 250-280 Medieval. Renaissance. Reformation. 11-3-25-2 Some good works not included in BCL, but still middling at best.
(BR 290-481 Modern.)
BR 290-95 Modern (general). 1-0-1-0
(BR 300-430 Reformation. Counter reformation.)
BR 300-309 Reformation. Counter reformation (general). 16-11-36-2 Adequate. Good depth.
BR 315-350 Biography. 18-5-33-4 Weak. Adequate holdings on Luther, considerably less so for Melancthon, Erasmus, Zwingli, et al.
BR 358-420 Reformation in special countries. 9-6-27-2 More than adequate, though somewhat off for continental countries.
BR 430 Counter reformation. 2-0-2-0
BR 450-481 1648- 6-3-22-4 Middling.
(BR 513-569 United States.)
BR 513-517 United States (general). 20-13-93-6 Adequate. Good breadth and depth despite lack of some recommended titles.

BR 520-526 Special periods. 7-5-30-0 Adequate.
BR 530-560 Special regions. 5-3-32-0 Adequate overall and quite strong on the south.
BR 563 By race or ethnic groups. 4-2-21-0 Adequate. Some very good, post-BCL titles.
BR 600-730 Latin America. 2-1-6-0 Middling. Lack recent and general titles.
BR 740-799 Great Britain. 18-12-99-5 Adequate. Good breadth and depth.
BR 840-1050 Other European countries. 11-5-32-0 Adequate for France and Russia; deficient for Germany (especially comprehensive works) and other European countries.
BR 1060-1355 Asia. 4-1-4-0 Weak.
BR 1360-1470 Africa. 5-2-3-0 Weak.
BR 1600-1617 Persecution. Toleration. Liberalism. 8-3-18-0 Weak. Neither broad nor deep.
BR 1640-1653 Evangelism. Pietism. 2-2-1-0 Adequate.
BR 1690-1725 Biography. 12-3-33-0 Weak. Reasonable breadth, but lacks depth and more important titles.

(BS Bible)
BS 1-400 Texts and versions. 13-9-69-0 Adequate. Lacking somewhat in handbooks and other aids.
(BS 410-680 Works about the bible.)
BS 410-440 Reference. 9-6-24-4 Nearly adequate. Lack only a couple basic works.
BS 445-481 Introductions. 13-6-47-12 Adequate. Lack some recommended titles, but no gaps left thereby.
BS 482-498 Commentaries. 8-5-17-0 Adequate. See comment above.
BS 500-534 Criticism and interpretation. 5-4-22-2 Adequate.
BS 535-580 The bible as literature. Bible biography. 7-5-59-3 Adequate.
BS 620-680 Other topics. 11-6-59-7 Middling. Some lacking titles are important and without substitutes.
(BS 701-1830 Old Testament.)
BS 1110-1199 Works about the Old Testament. 24-8-63-4 Weak, especially in O.T. theology.
(BS 1200-1830 Special books.)
BS 1200 Special books (general). 1-0-0-0
BS 1201-1375 Historical books. 10-0-22-1 Weak. Poor showing overall; sporadic coverage, and quite dated, as well. Worth getting Old Testament Library, as BCL recommends.
BS 1401-1490 Poetical books. Psalms. Proverbs. 5-2-35-1 Adequate. Three titles we lack have acceptable replacements.
BS 1501-1675 Prophets. 8-2-18-2 Weak. Lack of five Old Testament Library titles not compensated for.
BS 1691-1830 Apocrypha. 6-3-13-0 Middling to adequate.
(BS 1901-2970 New Testament.)
BS 1901-2213 New Testament (general). 3-2-30-0 Adequate.
BS 2280-2545 Works about the New Testament. 30-11-111-14 Weak. Lack recent general introductions, breadth in special studies, and many dated titles retained only for lack of recent ones.
(BS 2549-2970 Special books.)
BS 2549-2617 Gospels. 10-3-48-2 Middling. Stronger than numbers indicate, but deficient in the better commentaries.
BS 2630-2815 Epistles. 13-1-28-3 Weak. Lack breadth and depth; includes few recent studies.

BS 2820-2970 Revelation. Apocrypha. 2-0-22-1 Adequate.

(BT Doctrinal theology.)
BT 10 Doctrinal theology (general). 2-0-4-0
BT 19-33 Doctrine and dogma. 24-12-39-0 Middling. Good balance; lack only some preferred titles, rather than coverage.
BT 40-55 Philosophical theology. 5-5-11-0 Adequate.
BT 65-83 Doctrinal, dogmatic, systematic theology. 23-7-54-7 Weak. Quantity unable to replace quality; lack both older classics and newer standards.
BT 83.5-83.7 Death of God: Theology. Secularization. 5-2-10-0 Adequate.
BT 88-94 Authority. Kingdom of God. 8-2-10-1 Middling. Some good substitutes for titles we lack.
BT 98-180 God. 18-4-71-14 Weak. Good breadth, but thin. Lack classics and current standards.
BT 198-590 Jesus Christ. 24-8-152-23 Middling. Several titles to choose from in most areas of this section, but simply lack the better titles. Much dated material.
BT 695-748 Creation. Man. Doctrinal anthropology. 17-9-48-3 Middling. Strong in some areas, e.g., race-related issues; weak in others, e.g., Christians and war/peace.
BT 750-810 Salvation. 8-1-22-3 Weak. Lack the classics, e.g., Erasmus, Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley.
BT 819-950 Eschatology. Immortality. 8-4-42-4 Weak, especially on recent general works.
BT 960-985 Invisible world. Devil. 1-0-9-1 Adequate.
BT 990-1255 Creeds. Apologetics. 6-2-56-8 Weak. Much old, little new.
BT 1313-1480 Heresies. Gnosticism. 6-2-26-0 Adequate substitutes for lacking titles.

(BV Practical theology.)
BV 5-525 Worship. 6-1-88-3 Weak. Much on instruction and inspiration, little on critical studies.
(BV 590-1650 Ecclesiastical theology.)
BV 590-720 Ecclesiastical theology (general). 13-4-78-12 Weak. Good breadth, but coverage too thin, e.g., special aspects of church institutions.
BV 740-741 Freedom and authority. 5-1-9-1 Weak.
BV 800-890 Sacraments. 2-0-0-0
BV 1460-1612 Religious education. 3-1-59-8 Adequate. Lacking titles should be acquired, but nevertheless quite strong.
BV 2000-3705 Missions. 11-4-106-15 Weak. Many areas, e.g., missions to India, covered only by very old titles.
BV 3750-3799 Revivals. 5-3-43-3 Adequate.
BV 4000-4470 Pastoral theology. 11-7-129-16 Adequate. Especially strong on pastoral psychology and psychiatry.
(BV 4485-5099 Practical religion. Christian life.)
BV 4485-4597 Practical religion. Christian life (general). 5-5-92-18 Very strong.
BV 4610-4780 Moral theology. Love. 9-4-33-4 Middling: some depth, but not all aspects covered.
BV 4800-4911 Works of meditation and devotion. Consolation and cheer. 9-7-78-7 Strong.
BV 5015-5095 Asceticism. Mysticism. 16-3-34-3 Weak. Lack good surveys and some important sources.

(BX Denominations.)
BX 1-9 Church unity. Ecumenical movement. 6-2-15-0 Weak.
BX 100-750 Eastern churches. 15-3-23-2 Weak.
(BX 801-4795 Roman Catholic Church.)
BX 820-837 Councils. 12-3-22-0 Middling. Stronger than numbers might indicate, but still lacking in overviews/synthetic works.
BX 841-875 Dictionaries. Encyclopedias. Documents. 3-1-6-0 Weak. No back-ups for lacking titles. Reference materials will be evaluated separately at a later time.
BX 880-891 Collections. 10-3-21-0 Weak.
(BX 938-1745 History.)
BX 945-1396.3 History (general). 21-7-59-7 Weak. Works in several areas, but particularly the papacy, are seriously outdated.
BX 1401-1695 By country. 15-7-69-5 Adequate. In most cases, lacking titles have suitable replacements.
BX 1700-1745 Inquisition. 4-3-13-0 Adequate.
BX 1746-1759 Theology. Doctrine. Sermons. 10-4-33-4 Weak.
BX 1760-1955 Catholic Church - relations. Church and state. Church government. Laity. 7-2-38-8 Adequate. Much dated material, and lacking some important titles, but gaps well-filled with fairly recent works, as well.
BX 1958-2292 Creeds. Liturgy. Meditations. Sacraments. 8-4-25-0 Weak. Adequate on liturgy, but lack basic sources.
BX 2347-4556 Christian life. Monastic and religious life. 15-8-91-1 Adequate overall, though remain weak on Cluniac and Jesuit orders.
BX 4650-4698 Collective biography. 4-3-36-1 Very strong, especially saints.
(BX 4700-4705 Individual biography.)
BX 4700 Saints. 8-2-60-4 Middling. Good coverage overall, but lack some basic works.
BX 4705 Others. 8-5-119-0 Very strong.
BX 4717-4795 Dissenting sects. 2-1-6-0
(BX 4800-9999 Protestantism.)
BX4800-4819 Protestantism (general). 7-1-15-0 Weak. Lack adequate surveys of Protestantism.
BX 4827 Biography. 26-9-63-0 Middling. Good breadth, but lack several important works by/about, e.g., Barth, Kierkegaard, and Niebuhr.
BX 4837-4946 European sects. 8-4-20-0 Adequate. Lack works on Hus and Anabaptism, but compensated for with others.
BX 5003-6093 Anglican communion. 17-9-237-23 Strong. Lack some recommended biographies, as well as adequate replacements, but exceptionally strong elsewhere, e.g., general histories of Anglican and American Episcopal churches.
BX 6196-6197 Arminians. 1-0-0-0
BX 6201-6495 Baptists. 4-4-143-20 Very strong in all areas, as one might expect here.
BX 6901-6996 Christian science. 2-2-32-4 Strong, especially works by Eddy.
BX 7101-7260 Congregationalism. 14-9-72-4 Strong, especially primary sources.
BX 7601-7795 Friends. 11-9-145-6 Very strong, with heavy concentration of recent studies.
BX 8001-8080 Lutherans. 4-0-22-1 Weak. Some substitutes for lacking titles, but not strong ones.
BX 8101-8143 Mennonites. 1-1-6-0 Adequate.
BX 8201-8495 Methodists. 2-2-156-19 Very strong.

BX 8601-8695 Mormons. 5-5-55-6 Strong.
BX 8701-8749 New Jerusalem Church. Swedenborgianism. 1-1-16-0 Strong, especially writings of Swedenborg.
BX 8762-8764 Pentacostal churches. 1-1-7-0 Adequate.
BX 8901-9225 Presbyterians. 4-2-138-6 Strong in most areas, e.g., church records; adequate in other areas, e.g., biography and general histories.
BX 9301-9359 Puritans. 6-2-23-3 Middling. Good coverage through general studies, but better titles lacking.
BX 9401-9595 Reformed Church. Calvinism. 15-5-30-1 Middling. Concentration of recent general studies compensates somewhat for lack of several recommended titles on Calvin and Calvinism.
BX 9751-9793 Shakers. 1-1-7-1 Adequate.
BX 9801-9869 Miscellaneous. 8-2-42-3

Z 7751-7855 Bibliography: Theology. Religion. 4-2-34-3 Adequate.

## APPENDIX B

## BERKOWITZ FINDINGS

| Section | Data[1] |
|---|---|
| 1. Definitions of religion | 9-2 |
| a. Religion and magic | 9-3 |
| b. Religion and science | 19-6 |
| c. Religion and philosophy/law | 42-18 |
| d. Religion and history | 4-1 |
| e. Religion and psychiatry, medicine, psychology | 39-7 |
| f. Religion and social sciences | 1-0 |
| g. Religion and social work | 10-1 |
| h. Religion and education | 9-7 |
| 2. Descriptions of religion | 53-17 |
| a. Christianity | 15-6 |
| 1. Protestants | 63-20 |
| 2. Catholics | 38-7 |
| 3. Orthodox | 9-1 |
| b. Judaism | 51-13 |
| c. Hinduism | 20-3 |
| d. Mohammedanism | 53-13 |
| e. Buddhism | 43-10 |
| f. Shintoism | 4-0 |
| g. Secularism, humanism, and atheism | 14-4 |
| h. Other religions | 59-20 |
| 1. Cargo cults | 2-1 |
| 2. Confucianism and Taoism | 7-3 |
| 3. Peyote cults | 1-0 |
| 4. Shamanism | --- |
| 5. Voodoo | 3-1 |
| 6. Witchcraft and magic | 9-2 |
| 3. History and development of religion | 30-11 |
| Precursors of modern religion | 32-20 |
| a. Christianity | 38-22 |
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[1]First number is book titles in bibliography section. Second number is book titles at Ole Miss.

| | |
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| 3. Peyote cults | 3-1 |
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| 6. Teaching of religion | 8-3 |
| h. Religion and personality | 25-5 |
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| j. Religion and social differentiation | 1-0 |
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| Anti-Semitism | 24-8 |
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| 3. Differential behavior of members of religious groups | 2-1 |
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| 1. Mental illness | 18-4 |
| 2. Population growth and control | 7-1 |

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APPENDIX C

PERIODICALS FINDINGS

1. Periodicals Held by Ole Miss and Included in at Least One of Rogers, Farber, and Religion Index One: Periodicals

| Title | Holdings[1] | Rogers | Farber | RI1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | C, GB | X | X | |
| American Academy of Religion. Journal | C, GB | X | X | X |
| American Historical Review | C & C | | | X |
| American Quarterly | C & C | | | X |
| American School of Oriental Research. Bulletin | C & C | | | X |
| Andrews University Seminary Studies | WB | | | (X) |
| Anglican Theological Review | WB | | | (X) |
| Archive for Reformation History | C | | | X |
| Baptist Quarterly Review | WB | | | (X) |
| Biblical Archaeologist | C & C | | | X |
| Bibliotheca Sacra | WB | | | (X) |
| CTM | GB | X | | (X) |
| Christian Century | C, GB | X | X | X |
| Christian Scholar's Review | GB | | | (X) |
| Christianity and Crisis | C, WB | X | X | X |
| Christianity Today | C, GB | X | X | X |
| Church History | C & C | X | X | X |
| Commentary (U.S.) | C & C | X | X | |
| Commonweal | C, GB | X | X | |
| Council on the Study of Religion | WB | | | (X) |
| Criterion | GB | | | (X) |
| Dialog. A Journal of Theology | WB | | | (X) |
| Drew Gateway | C, WB | | | X |
| Duke Divinity School Review | C, WB | | | X |
| Église et Théologie | WB | | | (X) |
| Encounter | C, GB | | | X |

[1]The code employed in this column is as follows: C = current subscription, GB = good backfile, WB = weak backfile, C & C = current subscription and complete backfile. Thus, "GB" only means good backfile but no current subscription; "C, WB" means current subscription with a weak backfile. In the columns to the right of the holdings column, X = title included in; (X) = included in, but statistic must be qualified by weak backfile and no current subscription.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evangelical Quarterly | WB | (X) | | (X) |
| Expository Times | WB | | | (X) |
| Foundations | WB | | | (X) |
| Harvard Theological Review | C, WB | X | | X |
| Hastings Center Report | C, WB | | | X |
| History of Religions | C, GB | | X | X |
| International Journal for Philosophy of Religion | C & C | | | X |
| Interpretation | C, GB | | | X |
| Israel Exploration Journal | C, GB | | | X |
| Jewish Social Studies | C, WB | | X | |
| Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion | C, GB | X | X | X |
| Journal of Biblical Literature | C, WB | X | | X |
| Journal of Church and State | C & C | X | | X |
| Journal of Ecclesiastical History | C, GB | X | | X |
| Journal of Ecumenical Studies | C, WB | | | X |
| Journal of Religion | C, GB | X | X | X |
| Journal of Religious Thought | C, WB | | | X |
| Journal of Theological Studies | C, WB | X | | X |
| Judaism | WB | (X) | | (X) |
| Month, The: Review of Christian Thought and World Affairs | C & C | X | | |
| Muslim World | C, WB | X | | |
| New Catholic World | C, GB | | X | |
| New Testament Studies | C, GB | X | | X |
| Numen | C, WB | | | X |
| Palestine Exploration Quarterly | C, WB | | | X |
| Perkins School of Theology. Journal | C, WB | | | X |
| Princeton Seminary Bulletin | C, WB | | | X |
| Process Studies | C | | | X |
| Quaker History | C, GB | | | X |
| Religion in Life | C, WB | | | X |
| Religious Education | C, GB | X | X | X |
| Religious Studies | C & C | | X | X |
| Review of Religious Research | WB | (X) | | (X) |
| Scottish Journal of Theology | WB | | | (X) |
| Soundings | C, GB | X | X | X |
| Studies in Religion. Sciences Religieuses | GB | | | (X) |
| Theological Education | GB | | | (X) |
| Theological Studies | C, GB | | | X |
| Theology Today | C, WB | | X | X |
| Union Seminary Quarterly Review | GB | | | (X) |
| Westminster Theological Journal | WB | | | (X) |
| Worldview | WB | | | (X) |
| Zygon | C, GB | X | X | X |

## 2. Periodicals Held by Ole Miss But Not Included in Rogers, Farber, or Religion Index One: Periodicals (BL-BX only)

American Benedictine Review
American Sunday School Magazine
Andover Review
Biblical Repertory
Catholic Educator
Catholic Historical Review

Catholic School Journal
Christian Lady's Magazine
Christian Scholar
Church Quarterly
Church Review
Churchman
Cumberland Presbyterian Review
Danville Quarterly Review
Faith and Thought
Franciscan Studies
Friends Journal
Friends Library
Hibbert Journal
Journal for Theology and the Church
Journal of Bible and Religion
Journal of Religious Education of the African Methodist Church
Journal of Religious Psychology
Liberal Catholic
Liberty, Miss. Liberty Advocate
Literary and Theological Review
Methodist Quarterly Review
Methodist Review
Mid-America
Moody Monthly
Moral and Religious Cabinet
New Princeton Review
New Testament Abstracts
Presbyterian and Reformed Review
Presbyterian Quarterly
Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review
Presbyterian Review
Princeton Review
Princeton Theological Review
Review of Religion
Salvation
Southern Presbyterian Review
Southern Review (Baltimore)
Spirit of the Pilgrims
Studies in Comparative Religion
United States Catholic
World Christianity: A Digest